FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JUNE 5, 1915

Drawn by
Nina E. Allender

The President (at Arlington on June first): "We cannot know each other unless we see each other; we cannot deal with each other unless we communicate with each other. So soon as we communicate and are upon a familiar footing of intercourse with one another, we shall understand one another."

Perplexed Suffragist: "But how does one get acquainted?"

Vol. III JUNE 5, 1915 No. 23

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
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Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

National *Political* *Non-Partisan*

National Headquarters
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News of the Week

Women's Democratic League of New York State Joins Suffragists

AT the annual meeting of the Women's Democratic League of New York, held at the Hotel Knickerbocker on May 26, it was decided that the League as a body should join the suffragists, and work for the enfranchisement of women.

A Suffrage Committee was appointed, with Mrs. Harrison Gray Lawson, of New York, as Field Secretary. Mrs. Lawson was authorized to organize the Women's Democratic League for suffrage throughout the state. Nearly $1,000 was raised at the meeting for this work.

The Free West on the President's Attitude to Suffrage

PRESIDENT WILSON'S refusal to see a representative group of Pennsylvania women while he was a guest of their state, and his more recent refusal to receive a deputation of New York women, has aroused considerable astonishment in the "free West."

Hon. T. T. Geer, ex-Governor of Oregon, made the following public comment on the President's attitude to women asking for self-government:

"It is exceedingly difficult for the average American citizen to understand the attitude of President Wilson as to the granting of suffrage to the women of this country. Repeatedly—in fact, invariably—he has seemed to evade the question by saying that in his opinion it is a matter to be left to the individual states; yet during his recent visit to Philadelphia he refused to see a delegation of women who asked for but a few minutes of his time to present their side of the case as it is now progressing in Pennsylvania. There it is purely a state matter, and President Wilson's visit to Philadelphia was for the purpose of addressing 4,000 foreign-born men who have recently become citizens, and who, next November, will vote on the question—a purely state question—whether scores of thousands of American-born women shall have the right to vote!

"With a due regard for this being a busy time for the President, the thought recurs that since he had time to travel a long distance for the purpose of addressing 4,000 foreign-born men, he should have granted a delegation of American women an opportunity to be heard for a few minutes. No doubt, if the women had been voters they would have been heard gladly."

Suffrage Hearing in New York

THE Constitutional Convention of New York has granted a public hearing before the Conservation Committee of the Convention. The hearing will take place on June 9th.

Hope for Action on Suffrage by Tennessee Constitutional Convention

TENNESSEE suffragists are hoping for favorable action on suffrage by the Constitutional Convention to be held in 1916, and are bending every effort toward inducing the Convention to incorporate equal suffrage in the new constitution to be submitted to the voters of the state.

Suffrage Council in Chicago Next Week

THE Executive Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will hold a mid-annual meeting at Chicago next week, to discuss plans for national work for the coming year.

The Prime Minister on Women's War Service

AT a meeting of a Recruiting Committee, in Westminster Palace Hotel, last week, Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to the women who have answered their country's call, and are releasing men from many industries, so that they may enter the new armies. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Asquith said, "A week or two ago, when I was in Newcastle, appealing for a large number of men and women to take part in the fabrication and supply of munitions for the war, I went over one of the largest—I suppose the largest—of our great engineering works, and I found that in the department which is now engaged in the manufacture of shells, there were something like three or four thousand women. (Cheers.) Now, prima facie, one would think that the manufacture of shells was not exactly the kind of work for which the hands or brains or the special aptitude of women were peculiarly appropriate, but that is a great mistake. * * * I was told that some of the women had been milliners, some dress makers, waitresses, bar maids, domestic servants—in fact there was not a single branch of what we may call normal female industry which had not been drawn upon for the making of shells."

Mr. Asquith is not yet reported to have declared his belief that women should have an opportunity to say whether the country shall continue at war, or under what conditions they shall carry on their work.

Meeting in London in Honor of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence

THE United Suffragists of England held a monster meeting last week at Kingsway Hall, London, to welcome back Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who have been traveling some months in the United States.

Mrs. Lawrence was the principal speaker of the evening, and told of suffrage in America; she described vividly the taking of the vote on suffrage in the House of Representatives on January 12, and gave strong evidence of the good that woman suffrage has worked in those parts of the United States where it has been in operation for several years.

Hysterical Man

THE *Irish Citizen*, in its issue of May 22, says, "As a protest against the House of Commons' dealing with the drink trade, a man rushed up the floor of the House on Tuesday and tried to carry off the Mace. He was removed after a struggle. We await (1) the imposition of new rules restricting the access of all men to the House and Lobby; (2) the editorials proving that no man can possibly be entitled to vote."

Children and War

WE quote again from the *Irish Citizen*:

"The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland are prepared to dispense children from school attendance for labor in the fields. It is time a few women were appointed to this reactionary board, which, meekly following an English lead, proposes to subordinate the mental and physical welfare of the next generation of Irish people to the "needs" of the war-mongers."

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SUSAN B. ANTHONY CLUB, CALIFORNIA, HONORS CONGRESSIONAL UNION

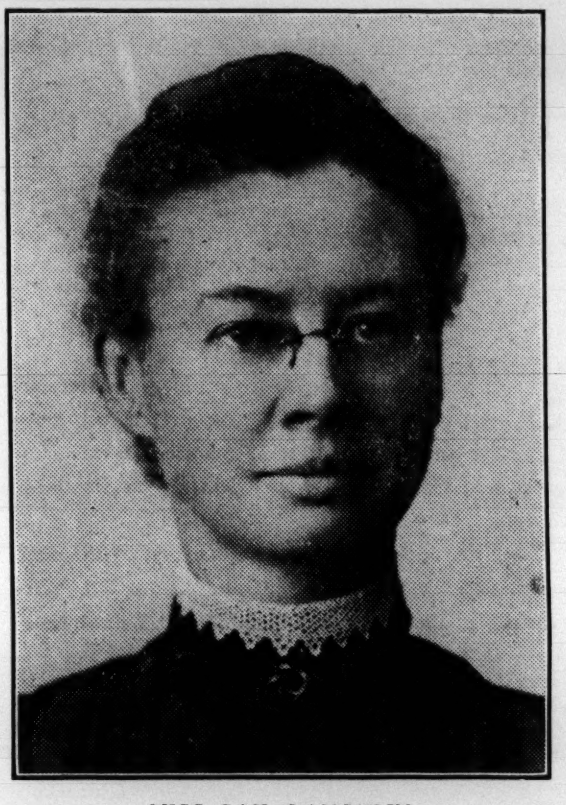
THE proudest moment in the life of the Congressional Union in California came this week, when the Susan B. Anthony Club, one of the oldest suffrage organizations in the State, founded by the friends of that great leader after the failure of the first California campaign, held a commemoration luncheon in honor of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, as the organization that had taken up the work for enfranchisement through federal amendment, begun by Miss Anthony so many years ago.

The great dining room at the Ramona Hotel, gay with purple, white, and gold pennants, bore the Susan B. Anthony amendment on a great purple, white and gold banner above the speaker's table. One hundred and twenty suffragists from all parts of the State were present, representing the old generation and the new in the suffrage battle going on today in this country. There were the touching figures of the pioneers, white-haired and fragile, women who seldom are seen at the civic organizations of women which have replaced the suffrage organization of California's late campaign. To look down those long tables was like looking back over California's two campaigns, suffrage leaders said. And beside the old faces were the young confident women of the Congressional Union that are to make the dream of their dead leader come true.

Among the notable pioneers were Mrs. George Oulton, first president of the Susan B. Anthony Club, and toastmistress; Mrs. Lloyd Baldwin, president for five years; Mrs. Austin Sperry, the present president and life-long friend of Susan B. Anthony; Miss Ina Coolbrith, the California poet; Mrs. Mary McHenry Keith, wife of the late William Keith, the painter; Dr. Mary Sperry, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson, Mrs. Lovell White, Mrs. Rhody Ringrose, Mrs. John Swift, Mrs. Agnes Manning, Mrs. E. M. North-Whitcomb, Mrs. Sara B. Gamble and many other pioneers of the western suffrage movement.

The tables, decorated with pale yellow roses, were arranged in the form of a great horse-shoe, with a central detached speaker's table at which Mrs. Austin Sperry, the oldest living member of the Susan B. Anthony Club, presided. With tears in her eyes she told of the first California campaign when Susan B. Anthony had lent her personal aid to California. "She said to me on the day she left California," said Mrs. Sperry, 'Begin all over now. Never give up. You must rally all the women who have worked into a new organization for a new fight.' We founded the Susan B. Anthony Club for renewed effort that same week because of the spirit of Susan B. Anthony. She was a woman whose soul never knew defeat. When suffrage carried in California in 1911 we did not consider our work done. Our organization has never suspended meetings, and we have aided every State that has ever made a campaign, to the best of our ability. Now that the work of Susan B. Anthony, her amendment, is being actively taken up, we are urging not only our membership, but all women, to stand behind that amendment for all women."

In the absence of Congressman Julius Kahn, who was to have told the story of the suffrage fight in the last Congress, Mrs. Julius Kahn spoke of the changes wrought in the very psychology of women through the ballot, changes brought about by the new attitude of men. Mrs. E. M. North-Whitcomb, a pioneer educator of the State, told of the life of Miss Anthony, paying a wonderful tribute to her as an educator whose ideas were just beginning to come into their own. "She is still living in those men and women who went to school under her as little children; no one who came in touch with Susan B. Anthony ever forgot her. Every suffragist in a suffrage State owes her a lasting debt, and should help in paying it by helping to bring about the enfranchisement of the other States through her amendment."



MISS GAIL LAUGHLIN
A California Member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union

Miss Gail Laughlin paid a thrilling tribute to Miss Anthony and her work which literally brought the whole great hall full of women to their feet. "No club should be more anxious to support this amendment to the Federal Constitution than the Susan B. Anthony Club, which remembers the days of the early struggle and the very introduction of this bill by Senator Sargent, of California, the husband of that wonderful pioneer, Ellen Clark Sargent. In those earliest days all effort was directed toward the suffrage amendment. With the passage of the federal amendment it is only necessary to convert a majority of the legislature in three-fourths of the States, instead of humiliatingly going to the individual citizenship—black and white and yellow, drunk and sober—to beg an individual vote. And the amendment once submitted to the States, is submitted forever until ratified.

"Do not let the States' Rights politicians fool you. They are the very legislators who are for national rights on every other measure,—who are the very first to ask for national money contributed by the tax payers of this country for improvements in their own districts. Congressmen at present are trying to fool women—and they are not so easily fooled as they once were. If the men of this country believed that the rights and liberty of women were as sacred as those to men, we would have been free long ago. If only women were as loyal to women as men are loyal to men—or even as the people of one race to others of that race—no woman in a free State would ever cast a vote for a man not standing for equal suffrage in this country.

"I have heard women say in California that other women could win suffrage for themselves, since they had won it. I tell you, California women, and no women in any other State, ever won suffrage for themselves. The trail was blazed by those who suffered and who bled and who died in the old days. Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony were rotten-egged, had cold water turned upon them, were insulted and scorned. By their stripes were you healed,—you of the free States. Never would California have carried for suffrage in 1911 but for Wyoming and Idaho and Colorado. Never could it have carried but for the money and the workers poured in here by the women of other States. We owe it to these other States to take up their battle for freedom through the Susan B. Anthony amendment because of the greater liberty that is ours today. We are only worthy of that larger liberty when we are earnest to make others free."

Mrs. Emily Hoppin, newly elected President of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, a new and zealous member of the Congressional Union from Woodland, Yolo County, and a guest of honor at the luncheon, declared it was time that California women took up with renewed vigor the work begun by Susan B. Anthony in 1876.

Mrs. Austin Sperry, in the name of the Susan B. Anthony Club, presented to Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore, as representative of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage at the Suffrage Booth at the Exposition, the great purple, white and gold banner, with the words of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment printed thereon, for installation at the Panama Pacific Exposition. In accepting the significant gift Miss Whittemore said that the new spirit of California women proved that they believed that the right of self government of one-half of the people of this country was the most vital question of the present time, and that this spirit meant a victory for women during the life of the next Congress. She showed them two relics of the early battle for suffrage in this country—little flags that figured in a national convention in Michigan at which the great leaders of the past were present. A fitting finale of the memorable meeting was the presentation of Mrs. Sperry, one of the State's most zealous workers in the renewed campaign for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, with a great gilt basket overflowing with yellow roses and surmounted by tiny unevenly balanced golden scales. Miss Isabel Munson, secretary of the Susan B. Anthony Club, and one of its youngest members, offered the flowers and symbol with the wish that the women who had campaigned with Miss Anthony in the old days would soon see the passage of her amendment by Congress.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10th, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1883, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25th, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12th, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The President in New York

MRS. JOHN ROGERS ON PRESIDENT WILSON'S REFUSAL TO RECEIVE NEW YORK WOMEN

To the Editor of "The Tribune":

SIR: There seems to be a systematic attempt on the part of the press to misrepresent the character of the visit of some members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage to President Wilson.

They are spoken of as "harrying" and "heckling" and badgering him, of "yelling" and acting like "harridans;"—"obtruding" and "militant" and other ridiculous accusations have been heaped upon them.

These things are absolutely untrue. The young women were not in the slightest degree discourteous to the President or his secretary, nor were they received discourteously. Quite the contrary, it seems to have been a pleasant little occasion. Why is asking to see the President "militant" or presenting him with a note "badgering"?

To me they are very peaceful and polite attentions. To those who say that the President has already told suffragists what he thinks of woman suffrage, we reply that as he is the leader of the Democratic party it is well worth our while to continue to put before him the justice and progress of our cause, for our experience in like cases has taught us that men can be made to change their minds. Men of all kinds, from brewers to newsboys, may ask to see the President at all times, to talk on all sorts of matters, and the press does not burst into hysterics and call them names, and no one hints that they are "obtruding" or "militant." But let the women, who are working to secure that "human liberty" that President Wilson claims to feel so keenly interested in, politely ask five minutes of his time, and lo and behold! it is "heckling" and "militant."

The President can give up a whole day to go to Philadelphia to welcome alien men to citizenship, but he cannot give five minutes to Philadelphia and New York women who have worked for over sixty years to obtain true citizenship. That is indeed an insult to American women difficult to forgive and impossible to forget.

The tone of criticism has been that suffragists should not trouble the President when he is absorbed in serious, anxious problems. There can be no question as pressing and important as that of enfranchising half the human race. Its intrinsic dignity and basic quality make all other problems, even those of war or peace, small in comparison with it. Women help pay the President's salary and the maintenance of the navy, and in case of war women and their children would be the greatest sufferers.

With hot-headed fools trying to plunge us into war, women would indeed be false to their duty and to their country if they did not seize every opportunity to bring home to their President the urgency of votes for American women. Far from being an inappropriate time, it was a peculiarly fitting one in which to remind him of the incompleteness of our democratic government and of his passion for "human liberty," for which he says he has a "reckless enthusiasm." Woman suffrage is not irrelevant to war, but an absolutely essential part of the true democracy which alone can secure peace to our beloved country.

ELIZABETH S. ROGERS,
Member of Advisory Council of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

New York, May 21, 1915.

Men, Women, and the President

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* of May 24 reports that two boy scouts, representing the citizens of Norwood, sought and, as it transpired, received an interview with the President at the White House. The *Ledger* did not add any criticism of the citizens of Norwood, or of the two boys bearing their message, for intruding upon the President's crowded hours during a time of public crisis.

Another Philadelphia paper states that a delegation of citizens from that city will go to Washington to ask the President to visit Philadelphia for the observance of the national Fourth of July.

The President has already refused the invitation; but the committee hopes to persuade him to change his mind in view of the fact that the celebration is of a national character and that state officials and governors of other states have promised to attend.

No one, as far as we have heard, has accused these citizens of militancy, of discourtesy, of heckling the President, or most of all, of showing any lack of tender consideration for the grave crisis that is threatening our land. It seems to be assumed that the representatives of any large number of citizens, having public business with the President, may be permitted to lay that business before him; and may even be permitted, once refused, to urge again upon his attention the reasonableness and justice of their request.

MARYLAND CONGRESSMAN TALKS FRANKLY ON SUFFRAGE

TWO valuable results were achieved by the deputation representing the Congressional Union of Maryland, which waited upon Representative Joshua Frederick C. Talbott, of the Second Maryland District, on Thursday, May 27.

First, there was demonstrated anew the earnest determination of women to secure the passage of the proposed constitutional amendment enfranchising women, and, second, a flood of publicity was thrown on the nature and character of the opposition to this act of fundamental justice.

The women of the Second Maryland district asked Representative Talbott to support the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the next Congress. This Mr. Talbott refused to do, for two reasons,—because women were so liable to change their minds, and because he thought too much of them.

There is food for reflection in his reply to the query of a member of the deputation as to how women should work to get the vote. This is the answer of Representative Talbott, who is 72 years of age and has been in active political life since 1876: "Just as soon as enough of you ladies make it hot for us men, you'll get the vote."

In pursuance of their declared intention to interview every Congressman representing their state at Washington in an effort to make entirely clear to them before the convening of Congress in December, the great and growing strength of sentiment behind the movement in support of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, the Congressional Union of Maryland arranged the interview of last Thursday with Representative Talbott. Deputations have already waited upon Representatives Linthicum and Coady.

Mrs. Townsend Scott, chairman of the Maryland Branch of the Congressional Union, headed the deputation, which met at the Union headquarters, 105 West Saratoga Street, and, led by a band and wearing the purple, white and gold of their organization, marched to Representative Talbott's office in the Law Building.

Mrs. Townsend Scott led the party into the room and introduced herself to Representative Talbott. She explained the purpose of the deputation, and added: "In view of the fact that twelve states have granted full suffrage to women, and that in twenty-two states women have partial suffrage, we fully believe that woman suffrage is a national issue." She then introduced Mrs. Emma Maddux Funck, who, commented Mrs. Scott, "has worked over twenty years for the cause of woman suffrage."

After expressing the appreciation of the members of the delegation for his courtesy in receiving them, Mrs. Funck reminded Mr. Talbott that they called on him not only as his constituents, but "denied as we are the rights of citizenship, we come as wards of the state.

"Article 4, Section 4, of the National Constitution says that the United States shall secure to every state a republican form of government. Has the United States done this?

"Allow me to make one plea for the Democratic party. I come from an old Democratic family; my father, as you know, was a Democratic politician. There are nearly four million women voters in the West and they are backing the women in their fight for suffrage. If the Democratic party doesn't look out, it will lose their support at the polls."

Mr. Talbott said, "Well, ma'am, the Democratic party has been out of office right smart in the last few years, and it seems to be struggling along somehow just the same. I am unalterably opposed to woman suffrage; I have always been and always will, no matter what you women say or do."

"But don't you think the Democratic party would be strengthened if you gave the women the vote in Maryland?" asked Mrs. Funck. "Think how many of us are Democrats."

Mr. Talbott grinned and shook his head. "I don't know about that, ma'am," he said. "You see women are so liable to change their minds. I think you all can serve the party a great deal more by staying in your homes and using your influence on your sons and husbands. I don't want you to have the vote, you see. I think too much of you."

Someone in the rear of the room called out:

"Mr. Talbott, even if you don't believe in suffrage, you're a politician. Tell us how to work to get it."

"It's easy," said Mr. Talbott. "Just as soon as enough of you ladies make it that hot for us men, you'll get the vote. But I don't want to see you women at the polls."

"It doesn't take as long to drop a ballot in the box as it does to play a game of cards. Think of how many women are leaving their homes to play cards," said Mrs. Townsend Scott.

"Like to see you play cards," said the Congressman. "Don't even mind seeing you cheat a little, like you all do, you know."

There was a pause, then with a quiet word of thanks for having received them the members of the deputation took leave of Mr. Talbott, and returned to the Congressional Union headquarters.

The spirit of the Maryland suffragists was indicated in the brief speech of Mrs. Donald Hooker at the open-air mass meeting which preceded the call on Representative Talbott. She said: "We will fight for our freedom. We want liberty before anything else in the world." It was the keynote of the campaign the women of Maryland, and of every state in the Union, will carry on until the vote is won for the women of the whole country.

WOMEN VOTERS FOR NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE

A GROUP of representative Oregon women recently went in deputation to Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland, who was in Portland for the day.

The object of the visit was to present to the Governor the voting women's view of the national woman suffrage situation, and to emphasize the fact that the enfranchised women on the Pacific coast are deeply interested in the enfranchisement of women on the Atlantic coast, three thousand miles away. The Governor was asked to tell the Eastern statesmen that the 4,000,000 voting women of the West are watching with keen interest the stand of political leaders on the federal suffrage amendment, and to tell the Eastern women also that the voting women are alive to their political situation, realize their great difficulties, and can be depended upon to help them win their enfranchisement.

Mrs. Alva Lee Stevens, a member of the deputation, requested Governor Goldsborough to intercede with President Wilson in behalf of women.

The Governor, who was enthusiastically cordial, expressed himself as greatly pleased to carry back to the East these messages of the enfranchised women of the West.

The deputation was received on May 21 in the Rose Room of the Benson Hotel. Mrs. Russell Dorr and Mrs. G. L. Buland acted as spokesmen. They told the Governor why the women voters support the national suffrage amendment, and presented statistics conclusively proving that the cry of "states' rights" and the "negro problem" were mere subterfuges. "Our eyes," said one of the speakers, "are turned toward the 64th Congress; and we fully expect that that Congress will submit to the states the federal amendment enfranchising women. One of our Western women represented thousands of others when she said, 'I feel it my first duty and privilege to use my vote to free the rest of the women of the nation; after that is done, I can turn my vote to other things.'"

Governor Goldsborough told the visitors that he had been the first to incorporate the woman suffrage plank in a Maryland party platform; he said further that he had not heard one unfavorable word of the working of equal suffrage in the West. "The greatest obstacle in the East," he said, "is the conservatism and the lack of the progressive spirit so noticeable in the West."

He gave very marked attention to the statement that the voting women of the West were deeply interested in the movement for national woman suffrage, and that they were noting the attitude of all political parties toward the federal amendment known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment. A printed copy of a speech of Governor Withycombe, of Oregon, highly recommending national equal suffrage, was presented to Governor Goldsborough.

The Governor, with his arms filled with beautiful Portland roses, the gift of Mrs. A. E. Borthwick and Mrs. Alva Lee Stephens, thanked the women for the pleasure of the interview.

Among those who waited upon Governor Goldsborough were Mrs. G. L. Buland, state chairman of the Hygiene School Composition Test, and prominent in W C. T. U. work; Mrs. Russell Dorr, vice-president of the Monday Musical Club; Mrs. E. P. Preble, president of the Shakespeare Club; Mrs. Martin Wagner, former president of the Portland Parent-Teacher Assosiation; Mrs. R. R. Rohr, president of the Self Culture Club; Mrs. Isaac Swett, president of the Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Alva Lee Stephens, president of the Psychology Club and the Portland Parent-Teacher Association; Miss Grace Amos, secretary of the Tuesday Afternoon Club; Mrs. Lee Davenport, of New York, cousin of Homer Davenport, the noted Oregon cartoonist; Miss Virginia Arnold, Oregon Organizer of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage; Miss Margaret Sellers, Miss Martha Davis, and Miss Carol Brown, teachers of Portland; Mrs. L. W. Therkelsen, member of the National Advisory Council of the Congressional Union; and Mrs. A. E. Borthwick, appointee to the National Convention of Child Labor at San Francisco.

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THE DOUBLE STANDARD OF WAGES IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY

THE fundamental need of women the country over for the passage of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, forbidding disfranchisement on the ground of sex, was strikingly illustrated by the testimony of Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict before the Industrial Relations Commission last month concerning the discrimination in favor of men and against women, in government service.

In connection with the discussion aroused by Mrs. Benedict's evidence, it is both interesting and valuable to recall the remarks of Representative Bryan, of Washington, on the floor of the House of Representatives during the debate on the eight-hour law for women in the District of Columbia. Mr. Bryan's speech on that occasion, brief extracts from which are quoted below, appeared in the Congressional Record of February 12, 1914.

Representative Bryan said:

"I recently made an investigation of the opportunity for women to gain employment offered by the Government as compared with the opportunity offered to men. I notice the census of 1910 showed that in post offices in cities of 75,000 or more in population in the United States there were 1,646 male clerks and 12 female clerks. Such a contrast proves conclusively that opportunity is not equal between the sexes in these offices. To begin with, the examinations are all conducted by men under rules provided by men. Then it is especially provided that femininity may be held a bar to service in almost every department of governmental activity. Color is not to be a bar; but no female can get a job in the average government position unless the particular boss in charge wants a woman. Thus any woman who holds such a job does not have to thank the Government for her job, like the man clerk, but generally she is under obligation to some man for waiving the sex bar.

"Salaries of men and women are not equal. Women invariably are paid a lower salary, especially in Government service. The following is an illustration of advertisements issued by the Civil Service Commission in seeking stenographers and others:

"'Sec. 276. Stenographers and typewriters who are competent and willing to accept the usual salaries offered (men $900, women $720) have much greater prospects for appointment than applicants for other clerical positions. The supply of male eligibles willing to accept the usual entrance salary is not equal to the demand." * * *

Representative Bryan then quotes still another advertisement of the Commission announcing "an open competitive examination for laboratory assistant in chemistry, for men only, on December 11 and 12," and again asks:

"Is there any reason why the positions mentioned in this order should not be open to women as well as men?

"Here I would like to call to the attention of the House the fact that each of these orders contains in their first paragraph the words:

"'And vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications.'

"The effect of this is to keep women out permanently, both as to the position in the first place, and as to the filling of vacancies which may occur later.

"I might continue," he added, "a long list of orders carrying out the same rule.

"No. 1219. Laboratory aid, for men only. Salary $600 to $960.

"No. 1086. Assistant Metallurgist, for men only. Salary $2,000 to $3,000.

"No. 1164. Food and drug inspector, for men only. Salary $1,400 to $2,000."

The results of a table compiled by Mr. Bryan show that during the fiscal year 1912, for positions in the Departments at Washington, 7,552 men and 2,615 women were examined, of whom 2,557 men and 1,146 women passed.

Of these successful applicants for examination, 560 men and 121 women were appointed.

In other words, of the men examined, 34 per cent passed, and 22 per cent were appointed; of the women examined, 44 per cent passed, and only 10½ per cent were appointed.

In connection with Mr. Bryan's remark that "femininity may be held a bar to service," it is interesting to note the fact that for years past the calls made upon the Commission for clerks have persistently been for men, until a point was reached where to make an appointment frequently meant certifying a young man whose examination average barely cleared the passing mark, while on the lists of eligibles were women qualified as clerks, stenographers, typewriters, or bookkeepers (the bookkeeper's examination is no longer open to women) whose averages ran up into the nineties.

As it is an admitted fact that women pass even more creditably than men such examinations as are open to them, that women who go up for civil service examinations are invariably high school or college graduates, while a majority of the young men who apply for clerical positions are possessed of public school or business college education only, and that women fill with marked efficiency the positions to which they are appointed, it would appear to be beyond argument that some reason other than their respective qualifications govern in the matter of appointment.

Never until women as well as men are recognized citizens with the same claim upon their Government for consideration, will this condition be remedied.

Moreover, throughout their service, women, even after appointment has been achieved, are at a disadvantage. They are kept as a rule on routine work, the opportunities for advancement to high-grade positions, involving original work and executive ability, being seldom opened to them. It is the exception rather than the rule for a woman to be promoted to a position carrying a salary of more than $1,400, though this is an average salary for a man. Men and women alike are promoted to $1,200 in a reasonably short time, and at that point the majority of women clerks remain during the remainder of their service. A woman who achieves a salary of $1,500, $1,600 or $1,800 is considered unusually fortunate.

Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau, receives a salary of $5,000 per annum. Hers is, however, a position by appointment. She was appointed by President Taft when the Children's Bureau was created, and reappointed by President Wilson. No other woman has ever been appointed to a position of equal salary or influence.

THE FARM WOMAN AND THE GOVERNMENT

A MEMBER of the Union, reading Mrs. Helena Hill's review in last week's *Suffragist*, of the report on the condition of farm women recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, writes us, "An excellent report on the needs of farm women was submitted to Congress in 1908 by the Country Life Commission appointed by President Roosevelt. The last one was a waste of money. What farm women need is not more reports, but action.

"In his letter of August 10, asking Professor Bailey to serve as chairman of the Commission, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"'It is especially important that whatever will serve to prepare country children for life on the farm, and whatever will brighten home life in the country and make it richer and more attractive for the mothers, wives and daughters of farmers, should be done promptly, thoroughly, and gladly. There is no more important person, measured in influence upon the life of the nation, than the farmer's wife, no more important home than the country home, and it is of national importance to do the best we can for both.

"'My immediate purpose in appointing this commission is to secure from it such information and advice as will enable me to make recommendations to Congress upon this exceedingly important matter. I shall be glad if the Commission will report to me upon the present condition of country life, upon what means are now available for supplying the deficiencies which exist, and upon the best methods of organized permanent effort in investigation and actual work along the lines I have indicated.'

"The members of the Commission appointed by President Roosevelt, all of whom served without pay, were: Professor L. H. Bailey, of the New York State College of Agriculture; Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, Iowa; Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Gifford Pinchot, then in the United States Forest Service; Walter H. Page, of *World's Work*, now our Ambassador at London; Charles S. Barrett, of Georgia, and William A. Beard, of California.

"After four months' work, during which time hearings were held in twenty-eight states, the Commission reported on the most prominent deficiencies developed by its investigation, and enumerated many specific remedies, some of which 'lie with the National Government, some with the states and communities in their corporate capacities, some with voluntary organizations, and some with individuals acting alone.' It added: 'The mere enumeration of the foregoing deficiencies and remedies indicates that the problem is one of reconstruction and that temporary measures and defense work alone will not solve it.

"The relief to farm women must come through a general elevation of country living. The women must have more help. In particular, these matters may be mentioned: Development of a co-operative spirit in the home, simplification of the diet in many cases, the building of convenient and sanitary houses, providing running water in the house, and also more mechanical help, good and convenient gardens, a less exclusive ideal of money-getting on the part of the farmer, providing better means of communication, as telephones, roads, and reading circles, and developing of women's organizations. These and other agencies should relieve the woman of many of her manual burdens on the one hand, and interest her in outside activities on the other. The farm woman should have sufficient free time and strength so that she may serve the community by participating in its vital affairs.'

"The commission was appointed in August, 1908. It reported on January 23, 1909, and on February 9 the President transmitted the report to Congress with a Special Message, concurring in its conclusions, and recommending that:

"'An appropriation of $25,000 be provided, to enable the Commission to digest the material it has collected, and to collect and to digest much more that is within its reach, and thus complete its work. This would enable the commission to gather in the harvest of suggestion which is resulting from the discussion it has stirred up. The commissioners have served without compensation, and I do not recommend any appropriation for their services, but only for the expenses that will be required to finish the task that they have begun.'

"Congress, it will be remembered, refused the appropriation asked for by Mr. Roosevelt, and legislated the commission out of existence by denying house room and clerical assistance of the Government Departments to Commissions not authorized and created by Congress.

"Now, six years later, officials of the Government have progressed backward to the point where, ignoring the facts and findings already at their disposal, and the definite and constructive program based thereon, they have gone over the old ground of asking women what they want, with the declared intention of making their replies not the groundwork for constructive action for improving their condition, but the subject of a pamphlet which will seek to point out to them how they can do more and better work!"

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

California

Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth in the Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*
Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*
Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

AMONG the new members who have joined the Congressional Union during the past week are many of the most notable women of the state. Among them are Mrs. Emily Hoppin, of Woodland, Yolo County, President of the California Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Julius Kahn, wife of Congressman Kahn; Miss Fidelia Jewett, Oakland educator; Miss Susan Kearny, of Los Angeles, daughter of Dennis Kearny, the California pioneer; Miss Julie Michelson; Miss Miriam Michelson, author of "In the Bishop's Carriage," and many other sprightly stories; Mrs. George Wale, Legislative Chairman of the California Congress of Mothers; Mrs. Harriet J. Maginess, of Placerville, Chairman of the Congressional Union for El Dorado County; Miss Laura J. Frakes, of Sutter Creek, Chairman of the Congressional Union for Amador County; Dr. M. Goodman, of Stockton; Mrs. Mary McHenry Keith, wife of the late William Keith, the painter; Mrs. Rhody Ringrose, pioneer suffragist of California; Mrs. E. Clemens Horst, of San Francisco; Dr. Frances Bradley, physician-in-charge, National Exhibit Children's Bureau, P. P. I. E.

I spoke this week at a representative gathering of the Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teachers' Association, held at the Civic Auditorium. It was the final day of the session and the best, from the point of view of attendance. My talk took up the relation of child conservation to national suffrage, pointing out the fact that effective laws for the protection of children could only come with the passage of the suffrage amendment enfranchising all states, since the good laws passed by the suffrage states were in effect nullified by the sale in free states of the goods made in states where children were not properly protected.

Plans for the coming State Conference of the Congressional Union on June 1 and 2 are being perfected, the program for the three sessions of the conference having already been printed. There will be three sessions, the first two being held at the Civic Auditorium and the International Suffrage Meeting, which will form the climax of the Conference, at the ballroom of the Inside Inn on the Exposition grounds. At the first meeting, for members only, the report of the National Executive Meeting, the Policy of the Union, and the Need of Organization, will be discussed; a state constitution adopted and state officers elected.

An open meeting will be held on the afternoon of the same day, with Miss Gail Laughlin speaking on the History of the Amendment; Mrs. William Kent on the Work of the Congressional Union in Washington; Mrs. Florence Kelley on the Relation of the West to the East in the National Suffrage Question, and Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson, of Los Angeles, of the State Industrial Welfare Commission, on California Responsibility. Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, State Chairman, will preside at this meeting.

Mrs. Frederick W. Sanborn, a member of the National Advisory Council, will preside at the International Meeting. The foreign nations will be represented by Rouva Mayi Maki for Finland; Mr. John Holme for Iceland; the Countess Giannini (nee Dr. Martha Thorwick) for Norway; Mrs. Ida Hansen, a celebrated Swedish public speaker, for Sweden; Mrs. Chen Chi, wife of the Chinese Commissioner to the Exposition, for China; Mrs. Hemingway Hunt, late President of the State Manx Society, for the Isle of Mann; Mrs. A. B. Holm for Denmark; Captain J. W. Niesigh, representative of the Exposition from New South Wales, for Australia; and Mrs. E. Clifton, wife of the New Zealand Commissioner, for New Zealand.

One of the most unique representations will come from the territory of Alaska, represented by Mrs. Mary E. Hart, the well-known journalist and club woman of the Far North. She will translate for two of her friends representing the most northerly and the most southerly points of Alaska, nineteen-year-old Aruksok, an Esquimau girl from Point Barrow, whose tribe has believed in equal rights from time immemorial; and Kar-kar-utch, a South Alaska Indian woman, in whose tribe the line of succession is through the mother. Mrs. Hart will tell, in her own person, how the men of Alaska granted full territorial rights to women without even being asked by any body of suffragists.

Tremendous interest is being manifested in this foreign meeting. It will be, so local suffragists claim, the first time in the history of the suffrage movement that representatives of the free nations and states of the world have met on the same platform to tell what the enfranchisement of women has accomplished in the realm of practical, everyday living.

The enfranchised states will be represented by Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding for California; Mrs. Robert Lee Nourse for Idaho; Miss Gail Laughlin for Colorado; Mrs. A. B. Reed for Washington; Mrs. Thomas Hailey for Oregon; Mrs. L. C. Hughes for Arizona; Mrs. Effie Hyatt Van Tuyl for Kansas; Mrs. Grace Fiske Billings for Montana, and Miss Anne Martin for Nevada.

Margaret Fay Whittemore.

Delaware

Headquarters: 305 *Delaware Avenue, Wilmington.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.*
Organizer: *Miss Mabel Vernon.*

WORK in Delaware during the past week has been concentrated on ways and means of ensuring sufficient funds for the maintenance of headquarters during the coming year and the raising of $1,000 to be given the National Congressional Union next December for national work. The Executive Committee of the Delaware Branch has appointed a finance committee to superintend the raising of the necessary funds. Mrs. William Staniar, the treasurer of the branch, is chairman of this committee which at present consists of Miss Audrey Shortlidge, Mrs. William E. Harris, Mrs. Robert Smith, Miss Ellen Samworth, Mrs. Henry Hoopes, Mrs. Francis I. duPont, Miss Kate Gibbons, Miss Helen Walker, Mrs. Mary R. Schaeffer, and Mrs. John F. Thomas. Mrs. Thomas conducted a rummage sale last week which, due to her efficient management, added a considerable amount to the treasury. On Saturday Miss Edith Garrett had a most attractive sale of homemade cakes and candies at her home, 1903 Monroe Street, and this also netted a tidy little sum for the work of the Union.

Mrs. Mary E. Brown, the *Suffragist* Chairman, has been vigorously pressing the sale of the paper. She has arranged to have *The Suffragist* delivered every week to a number of physicians and dentists who place it on the tables in their waiting rooms, where it undoubtedly reaches many readers.

The open-air meetings are unusually well attended. Several of the Union members are developing into speakers who are able to attract and hold large crowds. Mrs. John F. Thomas has charge of these meetings.

Plans are now being made for an open-air festival on June 29, at which the Arden Players under the direction of Mr. Frank Stephens will present the forest scenes from "As You Like It." There is no doubt this will be a success, as the ability of the Arden Players is well known.

Mabel Vernon.

Maryland

Chairman: *Mrs. Townsend Scott.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna S. Latimer.*
Headquarters: 105 *West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.*

LAST week was known in Baltimore as "Suffragist Week." Members of the Suffragist Committee under Miss Jennie Buckley Smith, Chairman, held an extensive campaign to increase the sale of *The Suffragist.* A handsome, decorated automobile made a tour of the city, stopping at all the prominent corners where, with the aid of a megaphone, one of *The Suffragist* "newsies" announced to the people why they should purchase a copy of the paper.

On Wednesday *The Suffragist* newsies took the train to Colchester Beach, where they sold papers all day. At two o'clock in the afternoon, three members of the Congressional Union, Miss Marjorie Soper, Miss Mina Jackson, and Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, held a meeting in the pavilion, which was crowded to overflowing with interested listeners.

On Tuesday evening, June 1, a meeting was held at headquarters. Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck presided; Mrs. Eva Warfield and Miss Marjorie Soper, Press Chairman of the Maryland Branch of the Congressional Union, were the speakers.

Edna S. Latimer.

New York

Headquarters: 13 *East Forty-first Street, New York City.*
Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

A FAREWELL luncheon to Miss Doris Stevens, who has been vigorously organizing the work of the Congressional Union in New York, was given by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at Delmonico's on Tuesday, June 1.

Among those present were Mrs. John Dewey, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mrs. Marian Cothren, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Doris Stevens, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Mrs. Belmont said at the close of the luncheon: "Miss Stevens has done brilliant work in our state,—work which has served not only to advance the interest of the federal amendment, but of the state work as well. Miss Stevens is going out to San Francisco to begin the organization of a convention of women voters which will be, we hope, one of the biggest events in the history of the enfranchisement of women."

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
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This Will Save Much Inconvenience

MRS. ALDEN H. POTTER, member of the Board of the Minnesota State Woman Suffrage Association, who is co-operating in the work of the Congressional Union in Minnesota, writes:

"You may rely on my full support, for I think the Congressional Union has done the best work that has been done for woman suffrage in this country since the days of the pioneer work."

The suffrage movement has indeed in recent years entered upon a national course. It needs national support. If you believe in the work of the Congressional Union, will you not send a subscription to the funds which make that work possible?

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $100,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(*Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.*)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MAY 26 THROUGH JUNE 1

Mrs. Alden H. Potter	$75.00
Mrs. George Day	1.00
Mrs. Andreas Ueland	25.00
Mrs. Valentine Winters	5.00
Mrs. W. F. Dowell	10.00
Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett	1.00
Mrs. L. W. Therkelsen	5.00
Miss Annie Laurie Stewart	.25
Mrs. Georgene Miller	.50
Mr. Robert Riseling	.25
Anonymous	.25
Membership Fees	25.75
Sale of Tickets	4.00
Total	$153.00
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	64,673.50
Total through June 1, 1915	$64,826.50

1,000 New Subscribers

MISS DORIS STEVENS recently wrote from Michigan that a prominent Michigan Democrat, vexed at Representative Doremus' stand on the Susan B. Anthony amendment, has given a year's subscription to the paper for Mr. Doremus, so that the Congressman may have an opportunity to change his position on suffrage in the course of the 64th Congress.

Every member of Congress should be supplied with our paper by one of his constituents. Will you not send your Congressman *The Suffragist* for one year?

MEMBERS WHO HAVE SECURED NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SUFFRAGIST

(*In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.*)

MAY 25 THROUGH MAY 31

Miss Doris Stevens	4
Mrs. Jennie S. Mendenhall	2
Mrs. Jane Bliss Potter	4
Mrs. Mary E. Brown	2
Mrs. George H. Day	3
Miss Gertrude Watkins	1
Mrs. Edward C. Moen	1
Miss Alice Paul	1
Mrs. Mary T. Gamage	1
Miss Helen Burns	1
Miss Jennie Buckley Smith	1
Mrs. G. W. Phelps	1
Miss Cora Crawford	1
Mrs. John Winters Brannan	1
Secured through Mrs. W. T. Burch—	
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler	1
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	1
Miss Elizabeth C. Turrell	2
Mrs. Florence Bramhall	2
—	6
	30
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	910
Total through May 31	940

Organizing Support Behind the Susan B. Anthony Amendment

FINAL arrangements are now being made for the Congressional Union Conference in Richmond on June 10.

This conference is one of those to be held before December in every state in the Union to organize support for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, so that pressure from every part of the country can be directed on the 64th Congress as soon as it convenes. The call sent to suffragists all over Virginia, is signed by Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, of Richmond, a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union. Responses indicating the interest felt in the conference and the intention to attend the sessions are now coming to Mrs. Hill Urquhart, who is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

Representative A. J. Montague has agreed to meet a committee from the conference at his law offices in Richmond at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. Mr. Montague has especially requested that a committee of no more than twelve women should interview him in regard to his position on the Susan B. Anthony amendment. This committee will therefore represent the many Virginia women who believe in the national amendment and will report to the conference at the afternoon session Mr. Montague's stand on the question.

At the luncheon at The Jefferson, which promises to be one of the delightful features of the conference, Mrs. T. T. Dabney will be the toastmistress. In the afternoon when Mrs. Dexter Otey, of Lynchburg, will preside, speeches will be made by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, and an organization of a Virginia Branch of the Congressional Union will be formed. At the evening session in the Salon of The Jefferson Hotel, Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson, of Warrenton, Va., will read War Brides, and Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, President of the Just Government League of Maryland, and Member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, will speak.

The open-air meetings so recently inaugurated in Richmond are continuing popular and are attended by constantly increasing crowds. During the coming week Miss Joy Higgins, who assisted in the Nebraska campaign, and Mr. Leon Whipple, a well-known newspaper man, will speak at the street meetings which will be held every evening. The gratifying part of these meetings is the interest the crowds show in the political status of woman suffrage. They listen more attentively to the discussion of methods women are now employing to win the suffrage than to the theoretical reasons why they should have it. There can be no doubt that interest in federal work is rapidly growing in Virginia and there is good reason to believe that it must have its effect upon Virginia Congressmen.

IN Connecticut splendid work has been done in preparation for the convention of the Congressional Union, which will be held in Hartford on June 8 and 9. Mrs. Annie Porritt, Press Chairman of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. George H. Day, a member of the Executive Board of the same association, have held preliminary meetings at nearly all the important centers in Connecticut in order to arouse interest in the convention. One or the other of these women has spoken at Hartford, Meriden, Stratford, Putnam, Hebron, Windsor, South Manchester, East Haddam, Bridgeport, and Westport. Mrs. Porritt has also held conferences with the suffragists in Norwalk and Wilton.

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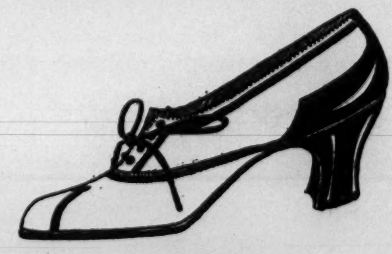

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